

ONE VERMONT DIED IN ACTION

Pvt. Nelson Burner of Jeffersonville Was Listed in Casualties To-day

THREE VERMONT MEN WERE WOUNDED

And Two More Were Reported as Missing in Action; Total Casualties 920

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—To-day's casualty list contained 920 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 90; died of wounds, 89; died of accident or other cause, 30; died from airplane accident, 2; died of disease, 79; wounded severely, 375; wounded (degree undetermined), 43; wounded slightly, 37; missing in action, 175.

The Vermont and New Hampshire men included were as follows:

Killed in Action.
Pvt. Nelson Burner, Jeffersonville, Vt.

Died of Disease.
Pvt. Kenneth C. Nourse, Rutland, Vt.

Wounded Severely.
Sgt. Harry E. Hobart, Ludlow, Vt.

Wounded Slightly.
Pvt. Edward F. Townsend, Claremont, N. H.

Missing in Action.
Pvt. Frank Gorman, Rutland, Vt.
Pvt. George W. Lee, Bristol, Vt.

GERMANS IN COBLENZ WARNED BY AMERICANS

A Military Court Will Punish Those Who Impede or Attack American Soldiers or Officers.

Coblenz, Friday, Dec. 27 (By the Associated Press).—Rules for the guidance of inhabitants of regions occupied by American forces were issued to-day by General Pershing.

Except for minor and specific regulations, the Americans have not interfered in local affairs up to this date. Cafes have been open and theatres filled night after night. Newspapers, until recently, have published without restraint such articles as they desired, while crowds promenade the streets until midnight, and even later. The Germans had come to believe that such conditions would continue, and while there were no serious incidents as a result of the tolerant rule of the Americans, it was deemed best to check any tendency toward abuse.

The regulations published to-day were signed by General James W. McAndrew, chief of staff, "by command of General Pershing." In drafting them an effort was made to avoid the inclusion of any rules which would merely humiliate the population, or which savored of retaliation or revenge. They are intended simply to maintain good order.

Under the terms of the regulations, the authorities will know exactly the whereabouts of every individual, for each must carry an identification card and give notice of changes of habitation. Householders must keep posted on their doors a list of the residents of their buildings, with their ages, nationalities and occupations. All weapons and ammunition must be surrendered. The gathering of crowds is forbidden and no meetings except courts, schools, councils and religious services will be allowed without permission.

The people are informed that a military court will punish those who attack or impede American soldiers or officers, those who destroy or injure property belonging to or used by the army, or "who commit any act whatever" injurious to the American army.

The custom of soldiers trading or selling chocolate or soap to the Germans is forbidden by the rules.

The text of the proclamation follows:

"Every person above the age of twelve must carry at all times an identification card bearing his signature and address. Such card will when issued, be stamped by the appropriate civil official. Notification of change of address must be immediately made to the appropriate civil official and endorsed by him on the identification card. The head of each household must keep posted on the outer door of the building a list showing the name, nationality, sex, age, and occupation of every person of the household."

"Circulation will be controlled by the American authorities. The burgomaster, under the direction of the American authorities, will regulate travel within the district occupied by Americans and he will be held responsible for strict compliance with all regulations. Authority to leave the American zone will be granted only by a division or higher commander."

"The carrying of arms or deadly weapons is forbidden, except by the local police. Every person in possession of arms or ammunition of any kind must deliver them to the American authorities at such time or place as may be appointed. A receipt for each weapon will be given at the time of delivery."

"The sale or gift of all alcoholic drinks, except light wine and beer, is forbidden. Alcohol for medicinal or industrial purposes does not come within this prohibition. The sale or gift of light wine and beer is prohibited except from 11 o'clock a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m. and from 5 o'clock p. m. to 9 o'clock p. m. These orders respecting drinks render the offender liable, in addition to other punishment, to confiscation of his stock and the closing of his business."

"All gathering of crowds is forbidden. No meetings or assembly of persons shall take place without authority from the local military commander. Sessions of courts, councils and schools, as well as religious services, may be held as usual."

"A copy of each newspaper or other publication will be delivered to the local military commander immediately upon issue and the appearance of any matter reflecting upon or injurious to the American military government will render the publication liable to suspension or suppression. Excepting the periodical press, no printed matter will be published without permission from the local military authorities."

"Mail is subject to censorship by the American military authorities. The use of the telegraph and long distance telephone is forbidden except by permission from the local military commander. The use of aerial wireless apparatus is forbidden and all private telephone or telegraphic apparatus must be reported to the military commander at once. No person may, without authority from the local military commander, transmit any message or communication to any person outside the territory occupied by American troops except through the postoffice."

NO TONIC LIKE HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla for a Time Like This, After Influenza, the Grip,

When purified blood, rebuilt strength and regulated bowels are essential. In the after-effects of influenza, the grip and other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla has remarkable health-helping effect. It expels the poisons that have weakened and depleted the blood, causing pallor, anemia, flabby flesh and lax muscles. It is the standard blood remedy with a successful record of nearly fifty years. Many people—it is really astonishing how many—need a fine, gentle, easy cathartic in these trying times. We recommend Hood's Pills, used in the best families, and equally effective with delicate women or robust men. Easy to take, easy to operate.—Adv.

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"The taking of photographs outdoors, except by permission from the local military authorities, is forbidden."

"Special rules: Whoever attacks, disturbs or impedes any American troops or officer or soldier thereof, or destroys, damages or disturbs any railway, telegraph or telephone installation, any lighting or water power system or any part thereof, or who destroys, damages, steals or secretes any property of or in possession of the American army, or purchases, receives in pawn or has in his possession articles of clothing, equipment or rations furnished to American soldiers, or belonging to American armies; or destroys, damages, pollutes or secretes any fodder, water or other things useful to the American army; or acts as a spy or commits acts of war or treason against the American army or commits any act as a military court may direct."

"Miscellaneous: The term civil authority used in these regulations means the burgomaster, or head of the local community. All applications for permits or passes must be made in writing to the local American military authorities through the civil authorities. Every person must familiarize himself with these regulations and all others hereafter made by the American military authorities. Ignorance of these regulations will not be accepted as an excuse for their violation. In case of doubt as to the requirements of these regulations inquiries should be made at the city hall."

BRISBANE BIG OWNER AND BERGER EDITOR

Testimony By Business Manager of Socialist Paper at Trial in Chicago—

Lost \$200,000 When Barred from Mails.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—Testimony dealing with the financial affairs of the Milwaukee Leader, the Socialist daily of which Victor L. Berger is editor, was given yesterday at the trial of the five Socialists charged with conspiracy to violate the espionage law.

Frederick Rehfeld, secretary and business manager of the paper, testified that Arthur Brisbane owned 1,000 shares in the paper until four or five months ago, when he sold his interests after he had decided to buy an afternoon paper of his own in Milwaukee. The witness said the Albert Brisbane fund also owned 1,000 shares of stock in the paper.

Rehfeld denied that the paper had ever received any financial aid from brewers or any pro-German organization. He said the barring of the paper from the mails in October, 1917, had resulted in a loss of \$200,000.

WANTS WILSON TO INTERVENE.

"With a View to Settling the Vatican Situation."

Rome, Dec. 28.—Monsignor Cerretti, the papal under secretary of state, asked President Wilson to mediate "with a view to settling the Vatican situation" during his interview in Paris, according to newspapers here.

He also submitted to Mr. Wilson documents justifying the Vatican's attitude of neutrality during the war and set forth the humanitarian work done by the Vatican in favor of prisoners, deported persons and others, who were similarly affected by the struggle.

"CAZAR AND ENTIRE FAMILY ARE ALIVE"

Man Just Escaped from the Ukraine

Says That He Is Positive of It.

Warsaw, Dec. 25 (By the Associated Press).—"There is no doubt that the czar and his entire family are alive. I am positive of this," was the declaration made to the correspondent to-day by Michael Detchbatel, who is a nephew of General Skoropadski, and who has just escaped from the Ukraine after a recent trip to Petrograd, Dvinsk, Vilna and Riga.

"I cannot reveal where the czar is because he does not wish it," he added. "He does not care to be bothered and he wants to be left alone. His whereabouts is known to an allied government. It is in a neutral country. Accounts of his murder at Eilatburg were manufactured by Trotsky and Lenin for propaganda purposes."

STARTS TO FIGHT BRITISH FLEET

U. S. S. Nevada Didn't Get an Answer to Signals Showing Identity

SHE ENCOUNTERED A FLOCK OF CRUISERS

So Capt. William C. Cole Gave Orders to Attack Single-Handed

New York, Dec. 28.—The thousands of visitors who daily throng the dreadnoughts, destroyers and other naval craft at anchor in North river are finding the sailors as uncommunicative as their soldier brothers in arms as regards their own personal experience on the other side. However, now and then a visitor is rewarded after much questioning with a story—always about someone else.

On the Nevada, Captain William C. Cole is held in high esteem by his men. This is the reason, as related by a sailor and corroborated by others:

"We were out in the North sea at 9 o'clock in the morning, when in the thick fog we ran into a flock of cruisers. We set signals to show who we were, but those cruisers didn't answer."

"The captain ordered us to show our signals once more and we did, and when there was no answer he gave the order: 'Sound quarters, train all guns and open fire.'"

Just then the sailor added, sadly, the cruisers signalled that they belonged to the British grand fleet, and the Nevada lost a chance to fight the whole fleet single-handed.

Of the ten thousand officers and men of the overseas dreadnought unit about six thousand are on leave from two days to a week. The fleet is expected to remain here until about Jan. 6.

Whether there shall be a reception for the destroyers that served in foreign waters rests with Secretary Daniels. It is said that the destroyers may not cross the Atlantic in a unit and may not head for this port, which is eager to welcome them. There are said to be 66 destroyers on the other side of the ocean or headed this way. Some are coming home by way of the Azores, others will stop at Bermuda, and still others will come over the northern route. The destroyers, it is said, have been ordered to proceed to their home ports and New York is the home port of only a few of the 66.

BAN IN ST. ALBANS.

Increase of Influenza Cases Causes Order to Close.

St. Albans, Dec. 28.—It was announced yesterday at city hall by Mayor H. W. Ballard and Health Officer W. H. Arnold that in view of the influenza situation the board of health of the city of St. Albans had determined to put a ban on public gatherings of all kinds until conditions had improved and the threat of the disease becoming widespread had disappeared.

The ban became effective at 6 o'clock last night. Under the order the theatres, churches, clubs, the public library, lodge rooms, pool rooms and bowling alleys must close and public entertainments of all kinds must not be held. In addition stores are prohibited from running special sales which would attract crowds in attendance. The order also applies to the schools, but these are already closed for the holiday vacation.

It was impossible to obtain any estimate as to how long the order will be in effect, but it is known that the authorities are hopeful that by the taking of such steps at the time the menace of the recurrence of the disease in epidemic form may be averted and that the situation will clear up within a reasonable time. It was not felt safe, however, to proceed on the assumption that the schools would open at the appointed time, Jan. 6, and Superintendent of Schools George S. Wright was told that next week this point would be decided.

COSTS 8 CENTS TO RIDE.

Street Car Fare at Brattleboro Was Increased Two Cents.

Brattleboro, Dec. 28.—Beginning to-day, the fare on the Brattleboro street railway is eight cents, having been raised from six. Books of school tickets will be sold at the rate of 40 cents for ten, instead of 30 cents for ten.

There has been a large falling off in the traffic of the road the past year, for various reasons. The change to a rate of six cents straight made no noticeable difference in the amount of travel, and it is not believed that the coming advance will make much difference in that respect either, as it is the cheapest method of travel between points on the road.

The company has had the snow plow and other winter equipment put in first-class condition and will handle the winter business as well as possible.

SOLVING RICE PROBLEM.

New Japanese Cabinet Has Removed Import Tax on Foreign Rice.

Tokyo, Dec. 27.—The new Hara cabinet has taken a drastic move to solve the rice situation by removing the import tax on foreign rice. This measure has proved a great relief to the Japanese people and tends to lessen the hardship resulting from the exorbitant price of cereals. Governmental booths are now set up in all parts of Tokyo for the distribution of rice to the poor at moderate prices.

UNITED STATES PROTEST

Against Export and Import Monopoly By a Chinese Company.

Peking, Dec. 27 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The American legation has lodged a protest with the Chinese governmental authorities against the sanctioning of an export and import monopoly by a Chinese limited liability company, plans for which were put forward by Tsao Juin, acting minister of France, and T'ien Wen-chih, minister of agriculture and commerce.

The company is to have a capitalization of \$5,000,000, with shareholders limited to Chinese citizens, and is to begin operations immediately the shares are subscribed. The objects as set forth in the Official Gazette are to "deal in all sorts of raw and manufactured articles, both export and import, and to act as agents for the government, for companies, for business firms or individuals in handling both exports and imports."

Article 6 of the "regulations" contains the feature to which special objection is made by the American legation as a direct contravention of American treaty rights on the ground that it creates a monopoly which would effectively shut out all competition by American firms or corporations in the Chinese market. The article provides:

"All commodities which can be exported or imported only on special permits from the government shall be handled by the company by special permits."

"When the government or any organization under the control of the government needs articles, this company shall be appointed the agent by special permit to purchase the goods required."

Another article provides that when the government wishes to "stimulate trade in any native products" it shall notify the company of the fact and "order the company to take measures to increase the import or export as a part of its obligation."

SERIOUS KIDNEY TROUBLE

Government Inspector in Rochester Praises "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MR. R. B. O'FLYNN
39 North Union St., Rochester, N. Y.

"For five long years, I was afflicted with Stomach, Liver and Kidney Trouble, which developed into serious Bladder Trouble. During that time, I am safe in saying I tried over 50 different remedies without relief."

I saw a testimonial of, I think, a Montreal man about 'Fruit-a-tives' and concluded to make one more trial. By the time the sample box was finished I found quite an improvement; and when I had finished a 50c. box, there was a grand improvement far beyond my expectations."

To make a long story short, I believe 'Fruit-a-tives' or Fruit Liver Tablets the best Stomach, Liver and Bladder Medicine the world has ever produced."

R. B. O'FLYNN,
Government Concrete Inspector.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.

At dealers or from FRUIT-A-TIVES

Limited, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

AMERICAN FARM "MOVIES" FOR RUSSIA

Request Was Made from Russia for Representation of American Methods

and More Than 20 Pictures Are to Be Sent There.

The U. S. department of agriculture has supplied to the committee on public information more than 20 motion pictures showing agricultural production, highway construction and forest work in this country, to be sent to Russia, at the request of the Russia Primorskye Provincial Zemstvo, for use in depicting the advanced practices in these activities in America.

The Russian communication asking for the American motion pictures says, in part:

"The restoration of Russia as a powerful state on an economically sound basis can be accomplished only by means of the development of her productive powers. This, in turn, could be made possible only by application in every branch of economical activity of the most modern machinery and methods of production."

As the vast majority of our people, especially of the rural districts, are intellectually not sufficiently prepared for the general application of more advanced methods and modern machinery, a thoroughly organized propaganda of this is considered by the Zemstvo as one of the most urgent needs of the moment."

As an essential part of which it considers the moving picture, showing various processes of industries and agriculture, samples of various machinery and implements for their demonstration in actual work, and so on. All this we cannot expect from anywhere but from the United States. And the sooner we could obtain these materials, the greater would be their service."

The department of agriculture films supplied for use in Russia including the following subjects:

Cattle and sheep grazing on the national forests; lumbering yellow pine in the Southwest; lumbering lodgepole pine in the Arapahoe national forest; national forests as recreation grounds; watershed protection and tree planting on national forests; work of the forests products laboratory; construction of a concrete silo; construction of a wooden horse silo; cooperative coo testing; from wool to cloth; poultry production; Uncle Sam's pig club work; co-operative berry growing in the Pacific Northwest; testing cement and concrete for bridge building; construction of concrete, gravel and macadam roads; and testing rock for road building.

IDEALS FOUND IN HARMONY

Pres. Wilson's and Premier Lloyd George's Conferences Satisfactory

BRITISH PREMIER IS QUITE PLEASED

Foundation Laid for Anglo-American Entente, One Newspaper Thinks

London, Dec. 28.—Yesterday's conferences between President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and other members of the British cabinet were extremely successful, according to the Mail, which says that the most cordial harmony of ideals was found to exist, "with the happiest augury for the future relations of the United States and Great Britain."

The premier has rarely been so enthusiastic over the results of any conference, the newspaper continues. It states that the first session of the peace conference at Paris will begin late next week or on the Monday following.

When Mr. Wilson reached the palace last evening he was in conspicuously good spirits, without the slightest trace of fatigue. Those nearest him were, according to the Mail, "convinced the president had a fruitful and satisfactory day. They believe it unquestionably laid the foundations for an Anglo-American entente cordiale on all vital subjects at issue."

A member of Mr. Wilson's party is quoted as saying:

"The conferences were conducted in that heart-to-heart atmosphere which the president is trying to find in the capitals of Europe as best designed to enable him to give a calm and cogent exposition of his views on cardinal issues. Mr. Wilson encountered a good deal of the White House environment in Downing street, and so felt very much at home."

SLIGHT DECREASE IN SANDSTONE.

Total Production in 1917 Was \$5,512,421.

The sandstone marketed in the United States in 1917, according to reports of producers to G. F. Loughlin, United States geological survey, department of the interior, amounted to 3,959,000 short tons, valued at \$5,512,421. This value is a decrease of 1.6 per cent from that for 1916, which was in turn a decrease of 8 per cent from that for 1915. Excepting in 1909, 1913 and 1914, the value of the sandstone sold has shown a decrease each year since 1903. The decrease in quantity for 1917 was 715,300 short tons (11 per cent). In 1917 the sandstone sold represented 6.7 per cent of the total value of stone sold and 4.7 per cent of the total quantity. The three leading states, which contributed over 66 per cent of the total value of sandstone, were Pennsylvania (\$1,704,910), Ohio (\$1,086,027), and New York (\$760,582). Pennsylvania and New York reported increases in value in 1917. The increase for Pennsylvania was mainly in the value of granite, as except for a small increase in crushed stone for concrete, all other sandstone products showed a decrease. Ohio's principal sandstone products were building stone, curbing and flagging, the output of all of which decreased in 1917. In New York increases in value were reported for rough building stone, paving, curbing and flagging, and decreases for dressed building stone and crushed stone. The states reporting a production of sandstone numbered 35, of which 24 showed decreased output. The decreases were general for all uses of stone. The increase in Wisconsin was in quartzite (granite) used in the manufacture of refractory brick. Colorado's increase was in building stone and granite. The considerable increase in North Carolina was due to the quarrying of a large quantity of stone in Burke and McDowell counties near Bridgewater for the reconstruction of a dam. The most noticeable decreases were in Minnesota (building and crushed stone) and in Texas (rubble and crushed stone). An apparent decrease in building stone and crushed stone for concrete in New Jersey was due to the reclassification of aggregate with "miscellaneous stone." The number of quarries reporting operation in 1917 was 336, compared with 436 in 1916.

The value of sandstone for use in building decreased \$273,061 (20 per cent) in 1917, 7 per cent in 1916, and 22 per cent in 1915. The quantity decreased 1,223,440 cubic feet (32 per cent) in 1917. Rough building stone, valued at \$294,638, showed a decrease of 34 per cent and dressed stone, valued at \$748,588, a decrease of 4 per cent. The total production in 1917 was 2,579,750 cubic feet, valued at \$1,043,226. The three principal producing states were Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, which showed values of \$435,153, \$157,587, and \$140,555, respectively. These states represented 70 per cent of the total value of building stone and showed an average decrease of 17 per cent in 1917.

Native Element. Wife—You should not take a bath immediately after dinner. Hub—That's all right. I ate nothing but fish.—Boston Transcript.

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A BARRE CITIZEN COMES TO THE FRONT

Tells His Friends and Neighbors of His Experience.

Every Barre resident should read what a neighbor says. His testimony can be relied upon. Here are his own words:

E. L. Densmore, contractor, Brook and Pleasant Sts., Barre, says: "Several years ago, I was in bad condition with a severe attack of backache. I had kidney complaint and constant pains over my kidneys. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and found them an excellent remedy. I recommend them to kidney sufferers."

Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Densmore had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

DECOY SHIP HAD DESPERATE BATTLE

Story of Encounter with German Submarine Has Been Told for the First Time.

London, Dec. 26. (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The loss of the British decoy ship Dunraven in a desperate battle with a German submarine, the story of which has now been made public by the British admiralty, constitutes one of the most daring and heroic episodes of the anti-submarine war.

With their vessel ablaze, and boxes of cordite and shells exploding every few minutes, the after gun crew stuck to their gun until the magazine exploded and blew them and the gun into the air. Meanwhile the battle with the submarine was fiercely waged.

This action took place in August, 1917. The vessel was one of the decoys which was commanded by Captain Gordon Campbell, who had previously won the Victoria cross by heroic and successful work in decoying submarines to their destruction. In her role of an armed British merchant ship, the Dunraven returned the fire with her merchant ship gun and reduced her speed to enable the Hun to overtake her. To coax him on, wireless signals were sent out reading: "Help. Come quickly. Submarine chasing and shelling me."

Finally when the submarine's shells began falling close, the Dunraven stopped and the usual "panic party" abandoned the ship. The Dunraven was then on fire and the submarine closed in to a distance of 400 yards, but was partly obscured from view by dense clouds of smoke issuing from the Dunraven's stern.

Although he knew that the magazine must explode if he waited, and that a gun and a gun's crew lay concealed over the magazine, Captain Campbell reserved his fire until the submarine had passed close to the smoke. A moment later there was a heavy explosion and the Dunraven's stern and its crew were blown into the air. The concussion started the fire guns at the remaining gun positions. The screens hiding the gun were dropped and the only gun that could be brought to bear opened fire. The submarine commenced to submerge. Knowing that a torpedo would surely follow, Captain Campbell had all the wounded brought up and concealed in cabins. The after part of the Dunraven was a mass of flame but the crew fought the fire with hose while wireless signals were sent out warning all other vessels to keep below the horizon so as not to interrupt the final phase of the fight.

Twenty minutes later another torpedo struck the ship abaft the engine room. Another "panic party" was sent away in the boats, leaving the ship apparently completely abandoned with the British flag flying and her guns unmasked; but Captain Campbell and a handful of officers and men had remained on board and lay hidden for nearly an hour while the submarine commander held off watching the burning ship through his periscope.

During all that time boxes of cordite

and shells were exploding every few minutes and the fire was blazing furiously. Eventually the submarine emerged astern where no guns could be brought to bear upon her, and shelled the Dunraven for twenty minutes. The U-boat then steamed past the ship 150 yards off and Campbell fired one of his torpedoes at her but missed by a few inches. A second torpedo also missed. The submarine saw it and submerged. A third "panic party" was planning to jump overboard and leave one gun crew for a final attempt to sink the U-boat when British and American destroyers arrived on the scene. The Dunraven's wounded were transferred, her guns reloaded and the fire extinguished. The Dunraven, in a sinking condition was taken in tow, but the weather grew worse and on the following morning she sank with her colors flying.

PRAISES Y. M. C. A.

Gen. Pershing Speaks of What It Has Done for American Soldiers.

Paris, Dec. 27.—General Pershing has sent the following message to E. C. Carter, secretary of the American expeditionary forces of the Y. M. C. A.: "With a deep feeling of gratitude for the enormous contribution which the Y. M. C. A. has made to the moral and physical welfare of the American army, all ranks join me in sending you Christmas greetings and cordial best wishes for the new year."

CATARRH

For head or throat Catarrh try the vapor treatment—

Your Bodyguard

VICKS VAPORUB

NEW PRICES—30c, 60c, \$1.20

Your Teeth Extracted Absolutely Without Pain—50c Per Tooth

Gold Crowns\$5.50 Porcelain Filling \$1.00-\$1.50